



# Social Action

## NEWS LETTER

XX, 9

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE  
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY  
222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana

September, 1956

### RESOLUTIONS TAKE NEW FORM

Instead of a series of separate resolutions on various social issues such as the Department of Social Welfare has in the past referred to the International Convention—a new form has emerged. This year there will be a single "Pronouncement on Social Issues" which will deal with a wide range of social concerns. It is hoped, that in the long run, this will lend additional clarity and balance to the brotherhood's statements on these matters, as well as lead toward a more comprehensive treatment of the whole spectrum of social justice and social welfare concerns.

For those who are not familiar with the "new" of convention resolution framing, it may be of interest to know the reason for this change. In January of this year, following its usual pattern, the Department of Social Welfare invited the churches to study the social issues about which it intended to frame resolutions. Then, using the reports of these studies the Department composed 13 resolutions which were presented for study and revision to the Cabinet and Trustees of the United Christian Missionary Society. Following this, the Department intended to present the resolutions to the Recommendations Committee of the Convention, which studies, revises, and presents resolutions with its recommendations to the Convention Assembly.

However, this year a suggestion of the Planning Committee of the Convention led to a re-thinking of the form of resolutions, after their study by the U.C.M.S. members, and this has eventually led to inclusion of these resolutions on social issues as a single "package" or statement. The Department feels, will be an improvement. It invites comment and criticism from the churches on this matter.

BARTON HUNTER

### CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

See articles on pages 1 and 2 and 7 of this Newsletter for full details of following events at Des Moines, Iowa.

#### BENEVOLENCE-SOCIAL WELFARE LUNCHEON

Monday, October 1, 12:30 P.M.  
Savary Hotel Ballroom

- A luncheon jointly sponsored by the National Benevolent Association and the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.  
Speaker: Cleo Blackburn.

#### DISCIPLES PEACE FELLOWSHIP

- Friday, September 28th, 1:00 P.M. to 7 P.M., at the Y.W.C.A.; a workshop session—1:00 P.M. to 5:15 with a Dinner Get-Together from 5:30 P.M. to 7 P.M.
- Two "after-session" meetings at the Convention Hall featuring speakers you will want to hear: Saturday, September 29—Mrs. James D. Wyker and Monday, October 1, Frederick B. Routh.

### At Des Moines ELECTION YEAR WORKSHOP AND DINNER

Are you a Republican, Democrat or an independent voter who likes to make up his own mind at election time? Whatever your politics, you can get some inside information that will enhance your vote as a Christian citizen at the *Election Year Workshop, Saturday, September 29, 1956*, to be held as a part of the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, Des Moines, Iowa.

- The Workshop takes place 3:45 P.M. to 5:45 P.M., September 29, 1956, at the Y.W.C.A., Des Moines, Iowa, to be followed by a Buffet Dinner at 6 P.M. A member of Congress has been invited to address this Election Year Dinner.

- Dinner tickets will be \$1.60. They may be purchased when you register at the CONVENTION TICKET BOOTH, or at the Department of Social Welfare Booth.

- Three United States Senators and eleven members of the House of Representa-

(Continued on Page 7)

### REPORT OF SURVEY OF RACIAL PRACTICES TO BE MADE AT DES MOINES

The Survey of Racial Practices of the Disciples of Christ made by the Department of Social Welfare in 1955 will be reported to the International Convention at Des Moines.

Here are some of the highlights of the Report and items of special interest to the readers of the Newsletter:

The 2,051 churches that responded to the questionnaire sent to all churches can be classified in regard to their racial practice into three groups: (1) Those that have persons of two or more races in wor-

(Continued on Page 7)

### VOLUNTEER CHRISTIAN SERVICE

Through work camps, internships, and ministry to agricultural migrants young people serve a need and demonstrate what the Christian faith means in action. These projects provide the opportunity to share in an experience of Christian community and group living. Participants learn about themselves; discover how Christian one can be when the "going is tough" and learn to understand other people, other races, cultures and countries.

An expanding program sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare offers Christian service opportunities to Disciples young people in summer and year-long internships, ecumenical work teams abroad, summer work camps and other projects designed to "stretch" one's spiritual experience.

- Interested ministers, youth workers and young people are invited to stop at the Social Welfare booth in Des Moines and talk with Mrs. Ruth E. Milner about the program.



## DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT!

There are those who will tell you that social ethics is a luxury and that concern with community problems is an elective in church life. Such persons are, in the language of 1st John, liars. They are simply people with spiritual myopia.

They will say to you, "Get your church organized with departments of evangelism, membership development, stewardship, finances and worship. Perhaps you can even afford the luxury of a World Outreach or Missionary Education Department and a Religious Education Department. But don't bother with Christian Action and Community Service until you get going in *these more basic areas* of church life."

This is spiritual myopia of the worst order. It assumes that God is more concerned with names on the church roll, money in the bank and a plush sanctuary with red carpeting than he is with human welfare. It is just such "horse-behind-the-cartwise" thinking that leads to congregations which never grow up. No matter how big they get, their collective thinking is always centered on "show," "dough" and "go slow." They will tell you that later on when the church is established they will become interested in doing justly and loving mercy and walking humbly with their God.

But don't you believe it. As the twig of church beginnings is bent so the branch of church life will grow. The first century

church did not wait "until it was established" to become interested in human need and brotherhood and justice. And if it had been functionally organized you can believe that James and John and Peter and Paul would have been as much interested in Christian Action and Community Service as they were in finances, evangelism or worship.

The problems of those whose vision of the church is one-sided or short-sighted, grows largely out of their confusion as to the nature of the church. They tend to think of it in almost purely institutional and sociological terms—numbers of people, organization, prestige in the community, financial security and imposing buildings. The church, however, is more than an institution. It is a fellowship of love devoted to the needs—both physical and spiritual—of people.

Don't you believe it, therefore, when they say, "Organize the important departments first." Those who do so preach the spiritual death of the church. Let your church be fully orb'd in its concerns. Begin your church's life, not alone with an emphasis upon stewardship, missions, evangelism, religious education, membership development, worship, finances and concern for church property. Start it right! Include a vital concern with social ethics and community service. Make it truly the body of Christ!

BARTON HUNTER

### At Des Moines

#### BENEVOLENCE-SOCIAL WELFARE LUNCHEON

One of the Convention "Highlights" will be the luncheon jointly sponsored by the National Benevolent Association and the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

Today, the issues of benevolence and social welfare arise acutely from the needs of people in every church community throughout this land. Mutual concern among Disciple churchmen, coupled with a desire to serve and meet responsibilities, has led to plans for "The Church and Social Welfare Luncheon."

- Circle this date on your convention calendar: MONDAY, OCTOBER 1; 12:30 P.M.; Savery Hotel Ballroom
- Hear Cleo Blackburn speak on "The Church and Social Welfare," and enjoy a period of fellowship under leadership of Myron Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil P. Brock and others.
- Pre-convention ticket sale: \$1.75 (for paid reservations received in Department of Social Welfare office on or before September 15.) Convention sale: \$2.00.

### At Des Moines

#### DISCIPLE PEACE FELLOWSHIP

Several hundred members and friends of the Disciples Peace Fellowship are expected to attend a workshop and two "after-session" gatherings at the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, September 28-October 4, 1956, Des Moines, Iowa. Invited speakers will deal with peace and world order and the racial segregation issue.

**WORKSHOP AND DINNER GET-TOGETHER:** Friday, September 28, 1956, at the Y.W.C.A. (Social Hall—second floor). DPF members will take part in a *Workshop* from 1 p.m. to 5:15 p.m., followed by a *Dinner Get-Together*, 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. During the workshop session DPF officers expect to show the film debate on the pacifist-non-pacifist issue between Bishop G. Bromly Oxnam and Dr. Henry Hit Crane. There also will be an open forum and the election of DPF officers for the coming year. (Get your dinner ticket early and avoid confusion, by sending \$1.60 for your paid reservation to Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, by September 15th.

**"AFTER SESSION MEETINGS":** Two are scheduled and will meet at the Convention Hall.

- Mrs. James D. Wyker will speak at the *Saturday evening, September 29, 1956*, "after-session" meeting.
- *Monday evening, October 1*, will feature Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council, as speaker on the theme, "Non-Violence in the United States."

DPF also will have a booth at this year's Convention. Members and friends are invited to visit the booth, look over the available literature in the field of peace and world order, renew their memberships, or just stop by to meet friends and discuss issues.

#### OUR APOLOGIES TO THE MATHEMATICIANS!

Did you wonder about that Disciples material aid figure given in our July-August Newsletter? (i.e. "100,000 tons") This was an error—and—the correct reference is **Disciples Near 100 tons Material Aid Supplies** (as you also probably discovered when you figured a 9 year average of 10½ tons)—Editor.



Reprinted by Permission from Washington Newsletter of the Friend's Committee on National Legislation.

## UN HAS WIDE U.S. PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

The Gallup poll of October 21, 1955, reports that 80% of the American people believe that the United Nations is doing a "good or fair job" in trying to solve the problems it has had to face.

Some reasons for the substantial and growing support are:

The work of the UN and its specialized agencies in areas of information, technical assistance, and in its attacks on poverty, disease and illiteracy.

The two successful missions carried out by UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. Eleven American fliers convicted "spies" by the Chinese Communists after their plane was shot down during the Korean War, were released by the Peiping Government on August 1, 1955, following negotiations with Hammarskjöld. President Eisenhower extended the thanks of the United States to "all who have contributed to this humanitarian result, particularly the United Nations and its Secretary-General."

War was halted when Dag Hammarskjöld negotiated a cease-fire between Israel and her Arab neighbors during a tense Middle East crisis in the spring of 1956 that threatened to explode into all-out conflict. The UN mission was undertaken after sponsorship in the Security Council by the United States.

Two developments of great significance in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. One was the sponsorship by the United Nations of the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, August 8-20, 1955, where channels of scientific communication were re-opened. The second was the approval on April 19, 1956, by the drafting conference of twelve nations of a plan for an International Atomic Energy Agency. The draft statute

## THE 84TH CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION

This *Newsletter* is an attempt to evaluate Congressional actions and attitudes toward the United Nations during the period from January 5, 1955, when the first Session of the 84th Congress convened, to the close of the second Session in late July, 1956.

The United Nations during this period has taken steps which tend to increase its stature in American public opinion. Expressions of support for its work have come from leaders in the Executive Branch and the Congress. Open attacks upon it in the 84th Congress have been few. However, certain actions on the part of Congress in relations to appropriations for the UN, and approval of various UN agencies and proposed agencies show either a lack of understanding of the issues involved, or an unwillingness to expand the United Nations to its fullest potential in the work of building a peaceful world. Events in recent days also seem to indicate that Congressional support of the UN activities is not as strong as may have previously been assumed.

## ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP SUPPORT UN; VOCAL MINORITY OPPOSED

Congressional opinion appears to reflect the public acceptance and approval of the UN. President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union messages to Congress, and other statements, has given strong support to the UN, as have Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other Administration leaders. Members of Congress through statements on the floor and in Committee reports, also regard the UN as vital to the welfare of the United States.

### "Voting Record—The Christian Citizen Looks at the 84th Congress."

● An 8 page publication by the above title which gives the individual voting records of U. S. Senate and House members on selected key issues before the 84th Congress.

● Sample copy available upon request from Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

● Quantity lots available from publisher: Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street, N.E., Washington, D. C. Cost: 10c each. \$7.50 per 100.

must now be approved by an 84-nation conference in New York in September, and then will be open for ratification.

The existence of UN headquarters in the United States—one of the chief tourist attractions in New York City. Visitors average about 3,000 per day.

Despite general sentiment in favor of the United Nations, there continue to be attacks in Congress against it. Objections take the form of speeches on the floor, attempts to cut appropriations for the UN and Specialized Agencies, and bills and resolutions protesting some United Nations action. Perhaps the most extreme expression of disapproval can be found in a bill (H.R. 3296), introduced by Congressman Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota in the First Session, to revoke United States membership in the United Nations. This was never reported out of Committee.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees are, on the whole, extremely well informed and sympathetic with the aims and ideals of the UN. The Carnahan Subcommittee in the House has, for example, recently made a very friendly and scholar-



ly review of the Specialized Agencies. But the members of the Appropriations Committees in both houses who have the very important task of approving U. S. contributions are often much less aware of the importance of the UN and are inclined to give budget reductions first priority.

### Bricker Amendment

While not specifically involving the UN, many persons have felt the proposed Bricker Amendment, to limit the President's treaty making power, was an attempt to reduce U. S. participation in international organizations such as the UN and the Specialized Agencies. In the 83rd Congress the milder substitute for the Bricker Amendment of Senator Walter F. George of Georgia came within one vote of being approved. The issue flared briefly to life this Session when the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 5, 1956, voted 11-2 to report a revised amendment, sponsored by Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, to the Senate floor. When President Eisenhower indicated his possible opposition, the resolution was pressed no further. On July 11, 1956, the Senate by voice vote passed a bill, S. 147, requiring that the Senate be informed of the contents of all international agreements other than treaties within 60 days of their execution. Senator Bricker termed it "a step in the right direction." The bill died in the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Secretary of State Dulles' statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 6, 1952, that the U. S. would not sign the Human Rights Covenant or any other such treaty, thereby accomplishing Senator Bricker's purpose indirectly, is one reason there has been relatively little concern in Congress over the Bricker Amendment this session.

### SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

Published monthly, except for joint July-August issue, by the Department of Social Welfare, The United Christian Missionary Society, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

Subscription price 50c per year, \$1.00 for two years.

Entered as second class mail matter September 2, 1943, at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

*Editorial Staff:* Barton Hunter, Lewis H. Deer, Ruth E. Milner, Robert A. Fangmeier, Loisanne Buchanan.

*The opinion and points of view expressed in the publication are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent The United Christian Missionary Society.*

## DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS CONGRESS HAS HAD BEFORE IT AT LEAST FIVE DISTINCT PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE UN

Perhaps the most important single indication of United States support of the UN are the appropriations by the Congress for the activities of the UN and its Specialized Agencies.

The following table shows the amount of Congressional appropriations for the UN and several of the UN agencies for fiscal years 1956 and 1957. The chart also indicates what percentage of the total UN program was contributed by the United States since this fact has assumed increasing importance in the minds of members of Congress:

	1956 fiscal year (in millions)	1957 fiscal year	1956 fiscal year Approx. percent- age of U. S. Contribution
UN	\$16.1	\$16.1	33 1/3 %
UN Technical Assistance	16.*	15.75	50%
World Health Organization	3.	3.4	33 1/3 %
UNESCO	2.7	3.1	30%
UN Refugee Fund	1.2	1.	33 1/3 %
International Civil Aviation Organization	1.4	1.5	33.31
UN Children's Fund*	.8	.8	57.5

This table does not reveal the fact that before the final figure is reached there is often a bitter battle in Congress to maintain the amount needed to carry on these programs. For example, early in the First Session on a supplemental request for UN Technical Assistance for \$8 million for the first six months of 1955, the House Appropriations Committee cut the requested appropriations in half. On the floor of the House attempts to delete the provision entirely and to cut it from \$4 million to \$2.5 million were both defeated. (A record of the vote to support the \$4 million appropriation for UN Technical Assistance—H. R. 4903—appears in "The Christian Looks at the 84th Congress.") In the closing days of the Second Session the House cut the authorized U. S. contribution to the UN Technical Assistance program for 1957 by over one-third—from \$15.5 million to \$10 million. The Senate on July 20 by voice vote approved the full \$15.5 million for 1957, but added an amendment sponsored by Senator William F. Know-

\* **Prorated.** The UN operates on a calendar year, the U. S. on a fiscal year; and some confusion results. \$14.5 million was appropriated for UNICEF and \$24 million for technical assistance for 18 months beginning July, 1955. \$10 million was appropriated for UNICEF and \$15.5 million for technical assistance for calendar year 1957.

land of California warning that hereafter the U. S. would contribute only 33 1/3% of the UN Technical Assistance Program budget. Several years ago the U. S. contributed 60% and is now providing 50%.

### Percentage Problem

The percentage of the total UN program which the United States should contribute has aroused a great deal of discussion. The issue arises chiefly because of the great wealth and resources of the United States as compared with the remainder of the world. Some in the United States believe that control and number of UN personnel should be commensurate with size of contribution, but this is difficult to reconcile with the composition of the UN as a body of nations having equal status.

The result has been a drive to reduce the percentage of the United States contribution. Generally, the figure mentioned is 33 1/3%, which has been the level of U. S. contribution for general activities of the UN for several years past. (In 1956, the USSR was assessed 15.3%, Great Britain 8.5%, France 6.2%, China 5.6%, Canada 3.6%, India 3.3%.

The question must be raised, however, whether the 33 1/3% figure is being used to make U. S. policy uniform or as a general excuse to lower U. S. contributions which exceed that percentage. Congress has not stopped at 33 1/3%. On many UN programs the percentage is much lower, 4.3% for the Universal Postal Union, for example. The Senate on April 9, 1956, voted to limit U. S. percentage contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labor Organization to the present level—31.5% of



total FAO budget and 25% of the ILO budget. This bill died in the House without action, however.

There are many reasons why the U. S. support for UN programs should be increasing rather than lessening, and it would be unfortunate if a percentage figure should stand in the way. In this country the ability-to-pay theory has been and the most equitable method on which to base support of activities of benefit to the UN on national income, needs, and capacities, or some similar formula, rather than rigid percentage limitations.

#### THE COST OF THE UN TO YOU

.56 per person, per year—for the United Nations, UN specialized agencies, and special aid programs such as UNICEF, UNETAP, and UNREF, according to the UN Information Center.

#### Compared With

400.00 per person, per year—for the United States budget for arms and defense appropriations, according to *The New York Times Current Affairs* publication, "The United Nations," February, 1955.

## 2. UN Technical Assistance And Economic Development TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

The UN Technical Assistance Program is designed mainly to pass on a great variety of knowledge and skills (in fields such as medicine, agriculture, industry and government) from one person to another. Although it has come under considerable criticism by some members of Congress, it has received strong support from the State Department, from special Congressional committees, and others close to the United Nations.

The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on May 7, 1956 (S. Rept. 1956) fully endorsed the Program and answered many of the objections raised in Congress. The Report lists advantages of the UN program: it "affords a means of utilizing the resources of other nations"; it is "particularly appropriate in fields where bilateral efforts are likely to encounter national sensitivities and resistance on the grounds of outside interference"; it seems to have fewer recruiting problems than the United States program

## "CAPACITY FOR DESTRUCTION—PLUS!"

—By Alexander



Reprinted from Savannah (Georgia) Morning News, July 22, 1956 with special permission of Associated Newspapers, Inc.

and can draw upon the entire world for technicians.

In the study is a significant statement in regard to percentage contributions: "The subcommittee believes that the United States should continue to support the UN program. An increase in the absolute amount of the United States contribution to the program might be justified, if the President and Congress so determined, provided that other countries also increased their contributions and that the United States contribution did not increase percentagewise from its present level of approximately 50 per cent. In time this percentage might be reduced still further, but precipitous action to this end should not be taken. The subcommittee notes with approval that in recent years while the percentage of the United States contributions has gradually decreased, the total size of the UN Program has gradually increased."

David Owen, Chairman of the UN Technical Assistance Board, has suggested that this program can be trebled in the next five years and expanded much be-

yond that if a SUNFED program should be approved. There is ample opportunity for the U. S. to channel increasing sums through the UN Programs since, at the present time, only about 10% of U. S. technical assistance money is spent through the UN and the remainder through the bilateral program.

#### IFC:

Congress in the First Session took a further step in meeting the needs of economically underdeveloped countries by authorizing United States participation in the proposed International Finance Corporation. The IFC would underwrite the flow of risk capital from *private sources* through loan arrangements more liberal than those of the International Bank, with which it is affiliated.

#### SUNFED:

The new IFC, however, will not take the place of the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). SUNFED is designed to provide, through grants or long-term loans with little or no interest, funds to build roads, schools, hospitals, communication,



facilities and many other projects. The official U. S. position has been that a contribution cannot be afforded until savings from disarmament are available. Over \$300 million is now being spent annually for bilateral economic aid.

There were strong expressions of support for SUNFED during both sessions of Congress. On June 29, 1956, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, introduced an amendment on the Senate floor to the Mutual Security authorization bill, calling upon the President in his preparation of future mutual security programs to "take fully into account the desirability of affirmatively promoting the economic development of underdeveloped countries."

This amendment was accepted by the Senate and the Conference Committee and is now law. From the tenor of the remarks made by Senator Humphrey in proposing the amendment and his references to the desirability of SUNFED, it is to be hoped that the Administration will feel this provision gives the necessary approval to pledge a contribution towards SUNFED during the next session of the General Assembly.

### 3. UN Charter Review

If the United Nations is to grow and expand, some changes in the fundamental UN Charter will be necessary. This was recognized in Article 109 of the Charter, which specifically provided for the possibility of calling of a Charter Review Conference at the Tenth Annual Session of the General Assembly. In determining United States sentiment on Charter Review, a Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held 18 days of hearing in 11 major cities throughout the country in 1954 and 1955. 12 staff studies, a number of interim reports, and a final report on Charter Review were issued by the Subcommittee.

The position adopted by the United States Government at the Tenth General Assembly was that Charter Review should not be undertaken immediately, on the ground that such discussions might result in the weakening of the UN. The United States voted for a UN Resolution, which was adopted, providing that a Charter Review conference not be held until the time is "appropriate." The determination of

#### ATOMS FOR PEACE or THE CLEAN BOMB

Dear Admiral Strauss,  
what heartening news  
That there can be limited fallout!  
How fortunate that we are able to  
choose  
To go easy rather than all out!

Dear Admiral Strauss,  
what a comforting thought  
To realize that now  
we could drop it  
Without the suspicion that maybe we  
ought  
To bend all our efforts to stop it!  
(The lure, so to speak, of a few  
less dead  
(Going to our head.)

—SEC.

Reprinted with permission, *The Reporter*,  
New York.

such a date was left to the 1957 General Assembly.

### 4. Question of Chinese Representation

During the Tenth General Assembly in 1955, 16 new countries were admitted to the UN, bringing the total number of countries to 76. A House resolution, H. Res. 370, approved on April 16, 1956, urges the admission of three more countries—Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Vietnam.

There are great advantages in a UN where *all* nations and people are represented and governments can feel the weight of world public opinion. In Congress, however, the long-standing and highly controversial question of which government—the People's Republic of China or Chiang's Republic of China—shall be recognized as the representative of China in the UN is still unresolved.

The House voted 391-0 on July 18, 1956, and the Senate voted 86-0 on July 23, 1956, against seating Communist China in the UN. In 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956 amendments to appropriations bills strongly disapproved seating Communist China. With the recent appointment of Senator William F. Knowland as one of the U. S. delegates to the 11th General Assembly, it seems apparent

that the United States will again oppose Communist Chinese representation. Senator Knowland has been quoted as saying: "If the appeasers force Red China in I shall devote the balance of my life to taking the United States out of the United Nations."

### 5. Soviet Participation in the ILO

The International Labor Organization has been the subject of considerable discussion during the past session of Congress. William L. McGrath, American employer delegate in 1954 and 1955, has urged that the U. S. withdraw from the ILO on the ground that the Soviet "employer" delegates are in fact merely additional government delegates. (Each country participating in the ILO is entitled to four votes—two from government, one each from employee and employer representatives.)

The issue came to a head on April 19, 1956, when the Senate by a vote of 43-40 approved an amendment offered by Senator Bricker which restricts U. S. contributions to the ILO if Soviet bloc employer and employee delegates vote in ILO proceedings. (A record of this vote is included in the "VOTING RECORD . . ." referred to on page 3 of this Newsletter.)

While the question of the proper method of classifying Soviet representatives requires consideration, it does not seem necessary to conclude that the United States should withdraw from the ILO or limit its contribution to it. It would seem much more desirable to continue to be fully active in the ILO in order to ensure that the principles advocated by U. S. representatives are adopted. This problem has been recognized, and the State Department as well as an ILO Subcommittee are now looking into a matter of "employer" representation on the part of member Communist states.

Criticism of the ILO is only one part of an attack by some members of Congress who object to the mere presence of Communist countries in the UN and UN Agencies. But these international organizations must have all the nations represented in their many activities if they are to achieve maximum effectiveness in promoting mutual understanding and peace.



## REPORT ON SURVEY

(Continued from Page 1)

services or church school; (2) Those say they would welcome persons of all races; (3) Those that say they would not welcome persons of any other

### Churches With Two or More Races Now

316 churches reported that they have persons of two or more races as members. 448 additional churches reported that they have persons of two or more races attending worship services or church school and would be welcomed as church mem-

These 464 churches are found in the following states:

Arizona, Arkansas, Northern California, Southern California, Capitol Area, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Virginia.

States from which the largest number of these churches reported are: Southern California (49), Oklahoma (37), Texas (30), Northern California (34).

By church-size the 316 churches with members of two or more races fall like this:

30 churches with less than 100 members.

110 churches with 101 to 300 members,

77 churches with 301 to 600 members.

92 churches with more than 600 members.

The remaining 7 churches had no membership figures listed.

80 of these churches reported that they have had two races in the membership for more than 25 years. 120 reported first having two races 5 years ago or less, with 10 of these indicating 1 year.

The total membership of the 316 churches is 157,733—roughly 10% of the total membership of all Disciples churches listed in the 1954 *Year Book*.

There were 1,768 non-Caucasian per-

sons reported as members in predominately Caucasian congregations. 67% of the 316 churches have less than 5 non-Caucasian persons in the membership. 12% have more than.

### Those That Say They Would Welcome Persons of Other Races

1,145 churches reported that now having members of only one race they would welcome persons of other races who presented themselves for membership. 394 of these churches are in communities where the residents are all of one race. 23 churches report that they have had some official board action or statement in favor of receiving members of all races. 10 of these churches report that they have made some effort to cultivate persons of other races but have not been successful in winning them to membership. 18 of these churches report that they *once had* members of another race who have subsequently moved from the community.

### Those That Say They Would Not Welcome Persons of Other Races

- 191 churches report that they would not welcome as members persons of other races. 91 specifically stated that a Negro would be rejected.

- 281 additional churches are placed in this classification although they did not specifically state that such persons would be rejected. Other data on the questionnaires coupled with an ambiguous reply to the question, "Would such persons be received?" indicated that such persons would not be welcomed by these churches.

- 37 of these churches are in communities where the residents are all of one race.

- 18 of these churches *once had* members of two or more races, but at this time would not receive such persons as members.

LEWIS H. DEER

### Social Action Newsletter

How many people in your church have ready access to this brotherhood publication?

Individual subscriptions: 50 cents per year; 2 years for \$1.00.

Group Rates: 10 copies, 30 cents each per year; 25 or more copies, 25 cents each per year.

A Good Committee Project:  
Promoting Subscriptions!

## U.N. AND WASHINGTON SEMINARS IN 1956-57

The full 1956-57 schedule of Citizenship Seminar dates is now available with the announcement by the National Council of Churches of the annual Churchmen's Washington Seminar, February 26 to March 1, 1957. Disciples of Christ have been allocated 29 invitations for this gathering of more than 300 men and women of all denominations. The seminars include four days of meetings and discussions with Congressmen, Senators, and key Government leaders.

### Two U. N. Seminars

Previously announced by the Department of Social Welfare were dates for the Eleventh Annual United Nations Seminar program of the Disciples of Christ. The first Seminar will take place December 3-6, 1956. The theme of the seminar is "Southeast Asia." Since this program was originally announced the department has been informed by U.N. officials that a top limit of 80 participants will have to be observed instead of 100. The U.N. officials said that because the General Assembly will be in session nearly all of the larger meeting rooms will be used by the delegates themselves. Reservations for the Seminar will be accepted on a first come first serve basis.

The second U.N. Seminar, April 29-May 2, 1957, will spend two days in Washington, D. C., as well as two days at the U.N. in New York. Theme for this Seminar is "World Economic Development." The top registration limit is 50. Further information on both U.N. Seminars and the Churchmen's Washington Seminar may be obtained from the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 S. Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Ind.

### ELECTION YEAR WORKSHOP

(Continued from Page 1)

tives, who are members of our brotherhood, have been invited to attend. In addition, Mrs. J. Warren Hastings of National City Christian Church, Washington, D. C., will be on hand to take part in the discussion of election issues. Mrs. Hastings recently testified for the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Disarmament.





# When Your Committee Meets

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

## PREPARING FOR WORLD ORDER SUNDAY AND ELECTION DAY

Many church programs this Fall will emphasize Peace and World Order as a part of their election year citizenship responsibilities. The weeks preceding World Order Sunday (October 21, 1956) and election day (November 6, 1956) offer an opportunity for local church committees to take advantage of current interest in social issues.

### Helpful Resource Materials

- In connection with World Order Sunday, the "Round Table Packet on Peace and World Order" will provide information from 5 to 8 meetings. Besides material to provide discussion on Christian responsibility in international affairs, the packet includes helps for the church which wants to cooperate in a local United Nations Day celebration, October 24, 1956.

(Order from Christian Board of Publication, St. Louis, Missouri. Cost: \$2.50.)

- The "Voting Record," which records the votes of your Congressmen and Senators on vital issues, also will be helpful in study of World Order and Peace. It also provides a basis for discussion of election issues if used along with other materials.

(Sample copy: Available upon request from Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. For information on quantity lots as to prices and source—see page 3, column 2, of this Newsletter.)

- "Questions for Christians in 1956," a leaflet, offers the local church a valuable summary of important issues for 1956. Church members will be in a better position to cast their votes after considering this item.

(Quantity lots available at cost of 5 cents for 10 to 100 copies. Order from Christian Board of Publication, St. Louis.)

- A few sample copies of the following items are still available upon request from the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS: (1) "Register Christian Opinion," a directory of the names and addresses of all Congressmen, Senators and Congressional Committees, and (2) "Christian Responsibilities in the 1956 Elections," a statement by the National Council of Churches.

## SHALL WE DRINK?

To drink or not is the question posed in an excellent new, 15 minute sound film, "The Choice." This is a believable and skilled presentation of the problem of social drinking as faced by a modern American family. Involved in the story are parents who drink occasionally and see no harm in it until their teen age daughter thinks that what is good enough for mother and father is good enough for her too. The conflict that takes place makes excellent background for discussion—the real aim of the film.

In using this film the leader should preview it ahead of time in order to be prepared to lead a lively discussion.

(Order film from the Audio-Visual Services, UCMS, 222 S. Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana. Rental—\$5.00.)

## CONGRESS DID NOT ACT WILL YOU?

Congress adjourned this summer without acting on the bills concerning the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act. True, it is too late to extend the Refugee Relief Act which ends December 31 this year, but there is still time for you to ACT.

### What Can You Do About It?

- WRITE your own convictions to your Congressman and newspaper editor about needed revisions in the Immigration Act.
- WORK through your church group, clubs, union, business and community organizations for a democratic immigration act.
- HELP SPONSOR a refugee through your church or community group.
- INTEREST YOUR FRIENDS in helping you help give these people a new opportunity to reestablish their homes.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE HAS COMPLETED SOME PRE-ASSURANCES. THESE CAN BE TRANSFERRED TO YOU.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO SPONSOR A REFUGEE FAMILY OR INDIVIDUAL IF YOU ACT AT ONCE.

DO YOUR PART NOW BY WRITING TO:

Miss Ella L. Williams, Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

**Social Action**  
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges authorized at Indianapolis, Indiana.